

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune

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NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette thinks that the University of Minnesota shows nerve in asking President Roosevelt to become its head, in view of its last season's baseball record.

It appears likely now that further railroad litigation in the South will be suspended by a general agreement for a two-and-a-half-cent rate, the same as is now in force in North Carolina.

The New Orleans molasses men have abandoned all effort to keep within the percentage of sulphur bleach allowed by the Government, and it is thought that they will not be interfered with.

Bryan claimed with confidence that he was going to receive 90 per cent of the labor vote, but the present calculations only allow that he received from 20 to 30 per cent.

Gov. Hughes seems to be coming out of his cold professional shell and getting more companionable. Jan. 14 he will be initiated into the mysteries of the Keweenaw-Ko-Noon-No, of Syracuse, a State Fair affair. Let the initiators be very careful to use only a gentle, well-broken goat.

President-elect Taft is going to Augusta, Ga., for rest, particularly to his digestion, which has been severely tried by the incessant dining he has had to undergo. A diet of the good yellow corn and sweet milk of Georgia will bring him around all right if he will stick closely to it.

The New York Sun has a very low opinion of the political bosses of its city and State. It says:

"The average political boss, Republican or Democratic, in the estimation of many practical politicians, especially in New York City, cannot see further than the end of his nose, and has no more idea of public sentiment than a rat-tail in a barrel of water."

It is claimed for the old warship Michigan, which is the only armed vessel that the United States keeps upon the Great Lakes, that she is the oldest iron vessel in the world. The material to build her was dragged across the mountains from Pittsburgh to Erie, Pa., where the Michigan was built 66 years ago.

The Republican machine politicians of New York are industriously figuring out that they exerted immense influence in reducing Gov. Hughes's majority. He ran 155,153 behind Taft and 48,802 behind Horace White, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. If it had not been for the large Democratic vote he received in every County he would have been defeated.

Now, you gentlemen who have explanations for everything on tap, here is a chance for you. The Scientific American offers a prize of \$500 for the best explanation suitable for popular comprehension of the Fourth Dimension. This ought to be easy money for men who can offhand, without turning a hair, explain the money problem and how the tariff should be revised.

One would think that this is a pretty late date for the wife of John L. Sullivan to be suing for divorce. So far as the world can see the tough old ex-champion has been getting rather better of late years, as men do, who tire of devilry as they grow older. It would seem impossible for any decent woman to have lived with him 29 years ago, but Mrs. Sullivan did the stunt. Now it appears that her patience is worn out, and all of John L.'s efforts to get her back have proved unavailing.

The Dutch ships are prowling about the Venezuelan coast seeking some Venezuelan vessels to capture and begin war. So far they have had little success, as the Venezuelans had ample warnings to keep close indoors. The only capture was that of the guard ship, Alif, which was taken in a way to prove that the Dutch sailors have not forgotten the lessons of their gallant ancestors. The Alif was being under the guns of the forts at Puerto Cabello, but boatloads of sailors attacked her and took possession, sending her crew ashore and towing the vessel out to the open water.

Testimony in favor of clean living comes from an unexpected source. Lucius H. Higlow, former captain and now head coach of the Yale football squad, says that three-fourths of the college athletes whose work amounts to anything, say their prayers at night before going to bed. Clean living is more than a rule in the college, and for a man who expects to succeed in athletics it is even more imperative than for other walks of life. Men who drink are neither so energetic nor so reliable as such stayers as those who are rigidly abstemious.

THE BY-PRODUCTS.

The testimony of C. W. Archbold, of the Standard Oil, is full of meat for those who are discussing the trust question. There is one feature of the trusts, and the absolutely dominant one, which has been wholly lost sight of in the desperate effort of the trust-busters to make their voices heard. As to the objectionable features of the trusts, and they are very many, we have heard at length, but nobody has paid attention to why trusts actually exist. Mr. Archbold's testimony throws a strong light on this. Before the Standard Oil began consolidating the oil refineries these were losing money by the immense quantity of waste products for which they could find no sale. Like the other trusts the Standard Oil Company succeeded by its greater economy. For example, one refinery would be running on burning oil and throwing away all, or virtually all, its naphtha, lubricating oil, paraffine, etc. Another factory would be running on benzene and naphtha and throwing away the rest of the contents of the crude oil. The Standard Oil's success was that it perfected an arrangement by which all these so-called waste products were made marketable products. The naphtha has all taken care of and put into the market, and the development of the gasoline engine brought a demand for it only second to that for illuminating oil. The heavier oils were also taken care of, and finally a great demand was created for the waste paraffine by making candles of it. A successful process of this kind resulted in making most of the candles now in use out of paraffine, to the exclusion of the tallow formerly used. Vaseline is another waste product which was developed into something of use and a profitable market secured for it.

What the Standard Oil has done with regard to the oil business other trusts have done for other branches of business. The great abattoirs of Chicago, Kansas City, and elsewhere can get a great deal more out of a cow or a pig than any small slaughter house can, for the reason that every waste product is utilized and goes to increase the profits upon the carcass. They say in Chicago that they use every part of the hog except the squeal, and they are now developing a method to can this and use it for Populist oratory, automobile horns, and other more or less senseless and irritating noises.

The great shoe factories are another illustration of the economies brought about in the utilization of the waste products, and we might go on thru the whole list of the trusts. Every one of them has a reason for being, because it can manufacture with greater economy than the small individual manufacturers. We must recognize these facts, and that the trusts have come to stay. This will enable us to approach the discussion in a saner and more effective way. We can understand the usefulness of a trust in providing cheaper goods for the consumer, and, therefore, being of service to the community, but this being the case gives it no right to be tyrannical, proscriptive or unjust. These are real, palpable evils that may be corrected, and will be, if we direct our attention to them rather than to maintaining a hysteria against all trusts.

THE VIRGINIA RATE CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down to the lawyers a worse than 15 to 1 puzzle in its decision upon the Virginia rate law. No lawyer has yet ventured to affirm that he fully understands the decision and its effects. The high tribunal itself seems to have been unusually distracted by the case, since six judges supported the reasoning and conclusions, two dissented from the reasoning but accepted the conclusions, and one rejected both reasoning and conclusions. In brief, the case is this: The State Corporation Commission of Virginia made a uniform passenger rate of two cents a mile. The railroads at once went to a United States Circuit Court, and obtained an injunction against the enforcement of this rate, on the plea that it was confiscatory. The State objected on the ground that the Commission was a court, and its decrees could not be reviewed by a Circuit Court. Now the United States Supreme Court holds that the Commission was a legislative and not a judicial body, and therefore the case should have gone to the State Supreme Court of Appeals to inquire into the clause in the Virginia Constitution which confers the rate-making function, a legislative one, upon the State Corporation Commission. At the same time by pronouncing the rate-making an act of legislation the Virginia Court of Appeals would be doing a legislative rather than a judicial act. The case was sent back to the Federal Circuit Court, with directions to retain it until the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals should pass upon it. If this action could not be brought within the time prescribed by the statute of limitations, six months, the Circuit Court was directed to give a decree in favor of the railroads. The six months have already elapsed, and it is alleged that the result of the proceedings is to nullify the two-cent rate while condemning the procedure by which this nullification was reached. In the meanwhile the Virginia railroads, in accordance with an agreement reached with the other railroads and the Governors of several Southern States, are giving the two-cent rate a trial, but claiming that it is demonstrating itself to be in effect confiscatory. The revenues from passenger traffic have fallen enormously, and it is claimed that they cannot afford to carry passengers at the two-cent rate.

The French are getting alarmed because so many German balloons are landing in their country. The trouble is that there is no country in Europe, outside of Russia, big enough to admit of a satisfactory launch of a balloon within its limits. It is the old story of the German Prince who supplied his army with a rifle cannon, and then had to ask permission of his neighbors before he fired it.

Quite a number of prominent farmers are strongly opposed to Gen. Simon having the usufruct of the coffee plantations for the next few years. Most of these objectors have complexions varying from that of a new saddle to that of weak boarding-house cooks, and it girds them to be ruled by a gentleman with a negro minstrel mug and color.

DEATH OF COMMANDER SHARER.

The Department of Ohio, G. A. R., is plunged in mourning over the untimely death of Commander J. H. Sharer, who had just entered upon an administration which promised great usefulness to the Order.

Commander Sharer was born in Ohio, and before he was out of his teens enlisted in the 19th Ohio, and served in that and other regiments during the war, being a good, faithful soldier, well esteemed by his comrades and officers. At the conclusion of the war he went into business and succeeded admirably. He was particularly interested in undertaking and embalming, and then studied these subjects with relation to the public health, writing many articles upon



S. H. SHARER.

them, and promoting some movements which looked to the general good. He became President of the National Undertakers' Association, and this was an opportunity for public benefit which he improved. He was always an active G. A. R. man, and after being honored by his comrades with many positions was at last elected by the Department Encampment at Lima, O., to the position of Department Commander. He began his work with the same energy and ability he had displayed in other walks of life, and his comrades had great hopes of what he would accomplish in the way of building up the Order, when he was taken off most untimely by death. His funeral at Alliance, O., was a great public demonstration, in which all the citizens joined with prominent Grand Army men from all over the State to do honor to a man who had been so conspicuously useful to Alliance. The Poets at Akron, Toronto, New Philadelphia, Marietta, Toledo, Dayton, Lima, Columbus and Cincinnati were all represented. The 8th Ohio N. G. Band furnished the music, and the City Police and Fire Departments, the Knight Templars and the Elks turned out in a body. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. George Hall, of Lima, formerly Senior Vice Commander, and now Commander of the Department of Ohio. The committee prepared the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas our comrade, John H. Sharer, Department Commander of Grand Army of the Republic, died at his home in Alliance, O., Dec. 12, 1908; and

"Whereas in recognition of the great loss our Organization has sustained and the high esteem in which he was held by the comradeship of the Department, we adopt the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the death of Commander John H. Sharer this Department sustains the loss of one of the most efficient and progressive Commanders that ever filled that exalted position in the Department of Ohio. Loyal to his country in the hour of its need, so was he loyal and faithful to every trust imposed upon him by his comrades in the great Organization of which he was Commander, when the inexorable summons came that promoted him from the ranks below to the celestial ranks above. The true spirit of comradeship was exemplified in his daily life by his readiness to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and destitute comrade. He was a citizen, a noble, noble, Christian life was a standard of emulation to his fellows, and so we will ever love and cherish the memory of our departed Commander.

"Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of the comrades of this Department be extended to his bereaved family, and that they be furnished with an engraved copy of these resolutions.

W. S. Matthews, Charles H. Newton, T. T. Smith, Committee."

The National Tribune does not believe for an instant that there was any crookedness in the Panama deal. For years France was torn by scandals connected with the Panama Canal. It was one of the most gigantic swindles ever perpetrated on a people. The first company worked the thrifty, industrious Frenchmen with unscrupulous skill, getting out of all the enormous sum of 1,300,000,000 francs (\$260,000,000) out of them. When one remembers that a franc looks much larger to the average Frenchman than a dollar does to an American, the immensity of this plunder will be understood, and also the bitterness it engendered. It was shown that most unblinking bribery had been resorted to by the rascally managers. Deputies had been purchased and great newspapers subsidized. The exposures brought about an astounding crop of suicides, duels and ruined reputations, while for years the papers were full of revelations and recriminations. When the company went into bankruptcy in 1889 only one-eighth of the work had been done. Then the liquidator organized a new company with \$13,000,000 capital, of which it expended \$8,000,000 before selling out to the United States. Now, the point we make is that, in view of all that had happened, every dollar received from the United States was under a fierce electric light and watched with lynx eyes to its final destination.

It is not a little astonishing that the most powerful fighting ship afloat today belongs to the Republic of Brazil, which has as little use for such an overwhelming monster as can be imagined. The name of the Brazilian battleship is the Minas Geraes, and she has a draft of 19,500 tons, with engines that can propel her at a speed of 21 knots. Just what Brazil will do with this costly toy remains to be seen.

AN INTERSTATE TROUBLE IS BREWING.

Some time in the dim future of the past the Indians were driven out of the Ohio Valley by the Delaware. It was apparently during a dry summer as the past; the waters of the Ohio River were very low, and the Mingos' story of their misfortunes chiseled on the solid rock of the banks of the river near the town of Smith's Ferry. Last Summer the water was so low as to again expose these pictured rocks, and President George, of the Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, Pa., took out a band of stone masons and neatly chiseled out the rocks, which he carried off to his college, and placed them in its relic room. The point is near where Pennsylvania and West Virginia join, and a number of West Virginians are quite indignant at having their State deprived of the relics. As the projected dams will submerge permanently the part of the river where the rocks were, Dr. George and his friends claim that he has done a good work in putting the stones where they can be seen and studied. The United States Geological Survey is also a party to the dispute, since it claims that the rocks are United States property.

The remarkable increase in the deficit of the Post Office Department excites general attention and varied comment. Last year the deficit was \$1,000,000, but this year it will reach \$1,573,222. Undoubtedly there has been a decided advance in the efficiency of the Department, and its better response to the needs of the people, yet it looks as if the day when it should be self-supporting is not growing nigher. It is pointed out that the railroads are the greatest beneficiaries of the Post Office Department, and they get a much higher pay from the Government than they can possibly get from private patrons. It is asserted that the railroads are paid every year the full cost of every mail car used by them, and their contract with the Government is a very much fatter thing than those they are able to make with the express companies, the Standard Oil and similar great corporations. The express companies do a business which the Post Office Departments should do, and which the Post Office Departments of every other country find the most profitable; that is, the sending of small packages. It is doubtful, however, whether the parcels post would prove as profitable in this country as in England, Germany and France, on account of the much greater distances that the parcels would have to be carried. After all, our deficit is astonishingly below that of Great Britain, which usually loses about \$75,000,000 a year in the Post Office Department. This, however, includes the parcels post and telegraph systems and in many localities the telephone system.

A map of Greenland has been made at last, and it is discovered to be the world's largest island. The last step in tracing the coast line cost three men lives. March 28, 1907, Dr. Mylius Eriksen, with Lieut. Hagen and Bronlund, a Greenland native, started out for a desperate rush to follow the northeast coast until it came to where it had been traced by Lieut. Peary at Independence Bay. The party consisted of 16 men in 10 sledges drawn by 36 dogs. One detachment carried food for the survivors. Hagen died Nov. 16, and Mylius Eriksen 10 days later, when only a few miles from the food cache. Bronlund reached the food cache and lived several days, but finally died. He left several pages in his notebook filled with a description of the wanderings and sufferings which had overcome his comrades. In a bottle swung around his neck were found the survey sheets.

A proposition that seems important is to substitute for searchlights on war vessels guns which will fire intensely luminous projectiles. One form is to have the light only appear on striking the water, and for this calcium carbide will be used, which upon reaching the water will generate acetylene gas that will burn with an intense light. The calcium carbide will be in two wooden cylinders. On striking the water the carbide will sink and allow the carbide to become saturated, and as it rises to the surface emit a gas which will inflame from some hydrogen phosphide mixed with lime. This will ignite spontaneously, and not be affected even by the water. It is rather increased in brightness by the action of the waves, so that an intense light is produced even in a high sea. The light will have an intensity of 2,000 candles, and a life of three hours, and the bombs can be fired a distance of two miles.

The Superior Court of Cook Co., Ill., has given a decision of much importance to the National Guard. Jos. B. Klein was an enlisted man in the 1st Ill. N. G., which regiment was ordered to duty at Springfield during the troubles arising from the negro massacres. Klein was put on duty as guard over the ammunition in the baggage car with strict orders to let no unauthorized person enter the car. One Nelson persisted in trying to force his way in when Klein bayoneted him, from the effects of which Nelson died. Klein was arrested and tried for manslaughter. The court ordered him discharged, taking the broad ground that even though the bayoneting was intentional no offense was committed against the State. Klein was a soldier, bound to obey orders, and relieved from any consequences of such obedience. His responsibilities and immunities began when his command was ordered into service, and only ended when it broke ranks at the conclusion of that service.

It looks at last as if we are to have something of real value in the way of cancer curing. It is called tonic medication, and consists practically in applying a solution of sulphate of zinc or copper to the cancer or ulcer, and then using electricity to diffuse the medicine thru the tissues. This treatment has been found very effective for warts, ringworm, scabies, rheumatism and ulcers, and it is believed that it will have equal value for the more dreadful disease. Saline of sodium and iodine have been used in this way very successfully for scabies.

THE SECRET SERVICE ROW.

There is an almost inextinguishable mix-up in this spat between the President and Congress over the use of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department. In the first place it must be understood that the Treasury Department has the best-equipped Secret Service at the disposal of the Government. The Treasury has so many great interests to guard in relation to counterfeiting, illicit distilling, frauds upon the customs revenue, etc., that it has had to provide itself with a detective force as fine as there is in the world. When the Interior and Attorney General's Departments began investigating the frauds upon the Government in timber, coal, mining, and other lands, it was most natural that they should seek the assistance of the Treasury Department's competent Secret Service. No special agents which these Departments could put into the field could be of anything like the service that the trained sleuths of the Treasury could render. A special agent of either of the other Departments, while not having a special detective training, was still further hampered in his work by the knowledge at the outset of where he belonged and what his mission was.

The Treasury's Secret Service men developed a most astonishing series of frauds in which several members of Congress were implicated, with the result that at least one Senator was sentenced to penitentiary and several Representatives stood in grave danger of their fate. How many others were more or less involved we shall never know, but there is a popular belief that they were sufficiently numerous to have the provision put in the appropriation that the Treasury's Secret Service men should be confined to their specific duties and not be permitted to act for the other Departments. This restriction was looked upon with great suspicion by honest men throughout the country, and it seemed to have under it some motive not creditable to Congress.

It is not to be believed, as some of the hot-heads assert, that the President has used the Secret Service men to gather damaging evidence as to the characters and habits of members of Congress in general. He would be entirely justified in using them, however, to gain information as to any complicity in scheming detrimental to the public welfare, such as the illegal seizure of valuable lands. We believe that the services of the Treasury sleuths have been confined to this.

While unquestionably very much the greater number of the Senators and Representatives have absolutely nothing to fear from any revelations that the Treasury sleuths may make, yet it is not unlikely that there is a number to whom revelations would be decidedly unpleasant, and they will be sufficient to keep Congress from anything but very moderate action in regard to the message.

The good taste and wisdom of the President's making such a general revelation upon Congress remains, however, quite subject to criticism.

Almost anything can happen in this great country, and something that is entirely without precedent happened to the jury which had been impeached at Memphis in a sensational murder case. One of the jurors suddenly became insane with the belief that he was accused of murdering his mother. He was so violent that his 11 fellow-jurors had great difficulty in restraining him, and they battled all night long, fearing to call in even a physician or help, lest they violate their oaths of non-communication.

When the present irrigation projects are completed the United States will have three of the greatest dams in the world. The Shoshone Dam will be 325 feet high and 175 feet long, but in spite of this shortness will store 455,000 acre feet of water. The Pathfinder Dam will be 215 feet high and 226 feet long, and will store 1,025,600 acre feet. The Roosevelt Dam will be 234 feet high and 1,080 feet long, and will store 1,284,000 acre feet. The only greater dam than that of the Nile at Assuan, which will store 1,850,000 acre feet of water.

The European papers with one accord applaud the agreement between Japan and the United States, and call it the crowning glory of President Roosevelt's Administration. It settles in the best way the control of the great Pacific as a highway of commerce, and assures the integrity of China with her open ports. Japan has no more rights over China than America or Europe has, and that great country will be open alike to the commerce and enterprise of all civilized Nations.

The question of the religious belief of Presidents has been discussed, and reveals that Washington, Madison, Monroe, William H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Arthur were Episcopalians; John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Millard Fillmore were Unitarians; Jefferson was a Deist, and Jackson, Polk, Lincoln, Cleveland, Buchanan and Benjamin Harrison were Presbyterians. Garfield was a Disciple, Pierce a Congregationalist and Hayes, Grant and McKinley were Methodists. President Roosevelt is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Some people have the most remarkable ideas as to what constitutes fun and a practical joke. Some "friends" of Joseph Bergstrom, of Iowa, thought it would be fun to kidnap him on his wedding night, and tie him to a tree, where he was left for several hours, exposed to the chill night air. He contracted consumption, and has now gone to Colorado to recover his health. It would seem to be up to the Grand Jury and the Judge to give these "friends" some much-needed information as to what are the limitations as to "jokes."

No one can deny that the United Brethren have the courage of their convictions. On a cold day last week the pastor of Otterbein Church at Hagerstown, Md., led six converts into the floating ice on the Antietam, and gave them the rite of baptism according to the total immersion tenets.

Bostonians lament that there is no monument in their city to John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier or Longfellow.

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

We can hardly hope for any action of importance by Congress before the holidays, but we are going to make every effort to induce it immediately after reassembling to enter upon serious consideration of additional measures in the way of justice to veterans and their widows. There are the strongest possible reasons based on justice and ordinary gratitude why Congress should at last do something for the Ex-Prisoners of war, who have been knocking at its doors for so long and vainly. Every man in the country who is at all familiar with the history of the war recognizes that the Ex-Prisoners have been more cruelly neglected than any other portion of the men who fought for the Union. Say what one pleases, the men who were captured and endured more tortures than tongue can tell in Andersonville, Salisbury and Florence were at the front and near the enemy. They would not have been captured had they not been. It cannot be said of them that they never saw an armed rebel. If they had not been in close touch with the enemy they would not have been captured and their mere presence there is a sufficient answer to all the objections which have been made against the bill. The fact that out of every four men who so much as set foot in Andersonville one at least died there, while another one at least must have died on being transferred to another prison, is ample demonstration of the much greater dangers they dared for the cause of their country. In no part of the army and at no time during the war was the mortality anything like what it was in the Confederate prisons. This fact alone, which cannot be obscured or diminished, gives the prisoners of war a powerful claim upon the consideration of Congress. All that is asked for them is a mere trifle compared with the immense expenditures the Nation is making in other directions, and if it is given now it will do incomparably more good than any corresponding sum elsewhere disbursed since it will go to men who are all aged and broken and need as much as men ever can the comforts and solace which a small allowance of money will give them.

The next work for Congress is the removal of the cruelly unjust limitation upon widows' pensions. As long as this stands on the Statute Books it is a reproach to the sacred tie of marriage, which the United States of all other Christian countries should be the last to make. As a matter of morals it should not assume that there is any difference in the holy tie which binds men and women together. While as a matter of justice to the thousands of good, true women who have married veterans since 1890, and faithfully cared for them during their last sad years, the odious discrimination should be at once expunged from our Statute Books. Congress cannot do this too soon, and we hope that the law will be promptly amended during the present session so as to admit every widow of a veteran to her full rights upon the pension roll.

There are other matters of justice to veterans and their widows, which Congress should take into prompt consideration in view of the age and wants of the men and women whose shortened days cry haste to the great governing body of the country for which they did so much.

Contrary to the general opinion, ships at sea are frequently struck by lightning, but their masts and rigging are excellent conductors, and the current passes off without doing damage, though there are very thrilling exhibitions of electrical discharges falling around the ships. Sometimes lightning sets fire to inflammable things on the ships. Damage only occurs when the course of the lightning to the water is interrupted, and for his reason care is now taken to provide conductors from the tops of the masts uninterruptedly to the water. Singularly, it is the foremost of the ship that is most frequently struck, the mainmast frequently and the mizzen least of all. One British ship noticed after a severe electrical storm that her compasses showed a startling deviation. It was discovered that the lightning had struck the ship and fused some of the conductors, which produced the variation.

The desire for revision has even reached the Vatican, and the Pope has commissioned the Very Rev. F. A. Gasquet, Abbot of the English Benedictines, to make a revision of the Vulgate, the Bible used by the English-speaking Roman Catholics for centuries. The Abbot is going about his work with the great deliberation customary with revisers. He is having a list made of some 300,000 Latin Bibles known to be in existence, and is also preparing 250 copies of the Vulgate printed on sheets, on which there will be in parallel columns the text of the 50 or 60 best-known manuscripts of the Bible.

The assailants of our system of naval construction may be assumed to be thoroughly answered by the conclusions of the Newport conference. The conference consisted of 50 seagoing officers and only four officers of the Construction Corps, but it approved thoroughly of the designs of the North Dakota and Utah, which is a virtual approval of the lines upon which all of our vessels have been built.

The Princess de Sagan says that the little Count Boni cost her \$11,000,000. Astonishing how much money some people will throw away upon a mere trifle.

To Appear Jan. 15, 1909.

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By John McElroy.

The National Tribune has now in preparation a Life of Abraham Lincoln, of unusual interest and value. Its author is John McElroy, who will present much that has not been published anywhere else, particularly as to President Lincoln's relations to his Generals, and the issues and events of the War of Secession. It will be the first time that many most important features of the Great Struggle have been presented in their proper light.

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